

THE JOURNAL.
Friday, May 30, 1845.
FOR CONGRESS,
HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

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Later from Mexico.

The intelligence from this quarter, is still of a vague and indefinite nature, but such as it is, we will present it to our readers. Whether that unfortunate country shall be instigated to commence hostilities against the United States, by the English Government, is still a subject of speculation. Indeed, until she actually declares war, no manifestations on her part, would lead us to any correct conclusions as to her course; her government is so weak and vacillating in all its conduct and action, that no man can predict, from what it says today, the course it will pursue to-morrow. When the recent revolution broke out, which has eventuated in the downfall of the tyrant Santa Anna, every one who paid any attention to the ebullitions of public feeling, tho't that the moment Santa Anna was captured, an ignominious death awaited him. His leg, lost on the field of battle, and once interred with the highest honors, was recently dragged from its tomb by the populace, and treated with the utmost indignities. Santa Anna, himself, was burned in effigy, as a traitor, at various points. Indeed, the whole world thought that a felon's death, must, as a matter of course, follow his capture. Now, we see that the national Congress has decided to let him off with banishment, for the term of ten years; and we would not be surprised to see him, before another twelve months, roll about, once more re-instated in all his dictatorial power. Such is the weakness and pusillanimity of the Mexican people.

In the N. O. Courier, of the 20th inst., we find the following:

The English frigate Thames arrived at Havana on the 6th inst. She brought news several days later from Mexico, than that received here by the *Crocodile*—late from Vera Cruz of April 30, and from the city of Mexico to the 26th. We give the following extracts from the *Pero Industrial* of Havana:

The Vera Cruzano and other journals, say the Texan Government addressed propositions to that of Mexico, on the subject of acknowledging the independence of the republic, and some of the papers say the propositions were favorably received. On the 21st April they were taken into consideration by the chamber of deputies at the suggestion of the secretary of foreign affairs, who requested that the executive be authorized to hear the offers of Texas, in order to conclude a treaty that would be honorable to Mexico, submitting the result to the examination of Congress.

This motion excited warm debate, and all the journals are hostile to any negotiation not based on the re-incorporation of Texas with Mexico.

One of the journals contains an article which declares that the Minister of the Interior had published a memorial, importing that it would be no disgrace to enter upon a negotiation for the acknowledgment of Texas independence. The writer of the article says in this opinion of the Minister the finger of England.

We must confess, we do not exactly understand this. Can it be possible that the propositions here spoken of, as coming from the President of Texas, contain any thing like a proposal, that if Mexico will acknowledge the independence of Texas, then the latter will agree to repudiate annexation? It would look somewhat like it, as it is said, that the Mexican government has received the proposition favorably. In the same paper, we find a long message from the executive ad interim of the Mexican republic, addressed to the national Congress, recommending the negotiation of a treaty with Texas.

The message winds up with the following resolution, which it proposes for the adoption of Congress:

"The executive is authorized to receive the proposals of Texas, to form arrangements, and to conclude such a treaty as they may deem honorable to the Republic, the same to be submitted to the examination and approbation of Congress."

On this resolution, says the *Courier*, the Congress is occupied with two bills: 1. The law of the American Congress impairs in no respect the sovereignty over Texas; that law violates the treaties between the two countries, and particularly their common boundaries, and Mexico ought to repel the threatened usurpation by force of arms. The second part of the bill calls all Mexicans to arms, and authorizes the Executive to arm the whole of the permanent and local militia, with power to draw upon all extraordinary resources which may be thought necessary.

Still Later.—In the same paper we find the following, but think that little reliance is to be placed in it. We present it to our readers for what it is worth:

The Mexican schooner *Relampago*, arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 10th inst. It is reported that this schooner was chartered at a high price, to bring despatches from the British Minister at Mexico, to the British Minister at Washington, and from the Mexican Government to their Consul in this city. Mr. Frederick Johnson, is a passenger, and bearer of the British despatches. He intended this morning, to take his departure for Washington. The *Relampago* brings a report that the Mexican government has positively declared war against the United States. We make this statement as we receive it, without vouching for the accuracy of the rumor. It may be true or it may be false. If Mexico has declared war, it is odd that a Mexican Captain, knowing the fact, would trust his vessel in the waters of the United States, where she is liable, according to his own story, to seizure and condemnation.

Our own opinion is, first, that after all her blustering, Mexico will, under no circumstances, declare war against this country; but in the second place, if she does, she will wait until she sees the action of the Texan Congress, which is to convene on the 16th June, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the annexation resolutions passed by the late Congress of the United States. Time will tell.

The Mission to the Court of St. James.

Speculation seems to be rife, as to who Mr. Polk will send to England, as the representative of this country. When Mr. Polk came into power in last March, it was stated by Mr. Ritchie, the new editor of the Washington Union, that the President had tendered that important trust to Mr. Calhoun; and although it was never officially stated that such was the case, we then believed, and still believe, that he did. Since that time, it has been offered to two other distinguished sons of the Palmetto State, Mr. Ellmore, and Mr. Pickens; so it is stated, by those who ought to know. Why neither of these gentlemen have seen fit to accept the proffer, we are not correctly informed. Mr. Calhoun, we believe, does not desire any office, and we believe no motives, save those of patriotism, could induce him to accept any public trust, however honorable or lucrative. Mr. Van Buren has also been talked of for this diplomatic post. As regards him, we believe it is only a rumor. But a special mission has been talked of. That is, that Mr. Polk contemplates sending over a special Minister, clothed with more than ordinary powers, and with a particular view of settling the difficulties, now pending between England and this country, in regard to the Oregon Territory question, as well as for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty with that power, on the principles of reciprocity and liberality. Rumor further goes on to say, that John C. Calhoun will be selected to effect these two objects. Whether there be any foundation in fact, for this rumor, we cannot say, but think there is not, as we are unable to perceive any good reason why the negotiations going on at Washington, should be transferred to London. But should the President determine on this course, there is not a man in the whole length and breadth of our confederacy, into whose hands we would rather see this important mission confided, than John C. Calhoun. He is an American patriot of the right stamp. He loves his country, and his country's honor, with as deep and as pure a feeling, as ever warmed the breast of man. He understands our foreign relations, as well as any statesman in the Union. Indeed, in our opinion, there is not another in the country, whose acquired and natural capacities for filling the high, and, at present, delicate station in point, are equal to those of Mr. Calhoun. The letter which he addressed to Mr. King, our Minister at the French court, whilst he filled the Bureau of State, at Washington, as a state paper, will bear a comparison with any document of a similar nature, which has ever fallen under our notice. And we have no doubt, but that very letter has had a considerable influence on the Government of England, particularly with regard to the Right of Search. We hope if such a mission is tendered to Mr. Calhoun, that he will accept it.

Foreign.

The news brought from Europe by the Britannia, which arrived at Boston, on the 19th inst., possesses but few features of interest to the American people. Cotton had advanced, and the transactions in the article had been more spirited, in consequence of the impression that the declaration of the English Ministry, brought out by the Caledonia, would raise a war fever in the United States. This advance was only temporary, and will not, of course, be sustained. The English papers are busily engaged discussing the subject of annexation, and speculating upon the chances of the rejection of that measure, by the people of Texas. The British Parliament, particularly the House of Commons, has been the scene of angry debate, occasioned by the proposition of Ministers to grant a further pecuniary endowment to the Roman Catholic College, of Maynooth, in Ireland. The measure has passed the House of Commons, by a large majority.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From last week's *Journal*, we published the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Baptist Convention, at Augusta, Georgia, together with the constitution adopted by the Southern Convention. On the first page of this week's *Journal*, will be found the address put forth by the Southern Baptist Church, to their christian brethren throughout the United States, explaining the causes which led to the unhappy division which has taken place, & vindicating the course which the South has taken. The address is an able & eloquent production. The Southern Methodist Convention, now holding its sessions at Louisville, Ky., has also come to the determination, that an organization separate from the North is necessary. These are painful events, and give rise to melancholy thoughts, not to say forebodings, in the bosom of every man who loves the Union. That the spirit of fanaticism has risen so high—that at last, the foul demon of Abolitionism has attained such a pitch of strength and malignancy, as to be able to break asunder the hallowed cords which have hitherto bound together, in Christian brotherhood, the Ministers of our holy Christian religion, is, indeed, a state of things deeply to be deplored. The division, too, has taken place in two of our Churches, which, in point of numbers, and the influence which they exercise over the feelings and sentiments of the American people, is far above that of any other denomination or denominations in the United States. The division was unavoidable on the part of the Southern Baptists and Methodists. It was forced upon them by the North. But the address to which we refer, will explain the reasons which lead to the unhappy division. Read it.

The sapient Editor of the *Chronicle* says that we "have been favoured with new lights." Well the *Chronicle* has said much more for us than he could conscientiously say for himself. For a long night of darkness has hovered around the political noddle of that paper since a streak of light, old or new, has illumined its columns.

In the speech which Gen. McKay made at the Court-house in last October, he vindicated himself most triumphantly against the old thread bare charge of Federalism made against him by the would-be-Whigs of the present day. For our own part, we know of no better refutation which Gen. McKay could offer than by referring to his whole public life, and challenging his political foes to point out one single instance in which his acts would lead to the conclusion that he was a Federalist.

We assure the *Chronicle* it is not a matter of very great importance to us to know at what particular juncture its Editor left the Court-house, but suppose that if he did leave at the time he says he did he must have escaped from what to him was a novel and irksome predicament, the listening to political truths plainly spoken. But the *Chronicle* wants to know why Gen'l McKay did not have the Tariff reduced at the last session of Congress.

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Gen. McKay did, at the session of Congress before last, report a bill for the reduction of the Tariff, and used his best exertions to get it passed, but failed. Every body knows that the last session of Congress was what is usually called the short session, and that owing to the manner in which the great questions of the occupation of the Oregon territory, the Annexation of Texas, the Post Office reform bill, &c., engrossed the attention of both houses of that body nothing could be done with the Tariff. Besides, the next session of Congress, the first under our new democratic administration, will be the proper place for the consideration of that important question. Let the *Chronicle* make itself easy. It will find that Gen. McKay will keep his promises on this head to the heart's content of the Tariff monopolists. That is, always providing, that the *Chronicle* and Mr. Meares will permit him ever to get back to Washington, O, our country!

"That Speech" Again.

We see the *Chronicle* wants to hear something more about that speech at Clinton. It would have been impossible for us to notice *seriatim* all that Mr. Meares said in that speech. It would have taken up more time and space than we could possibly have assigned to the subject. The *Chronicle* says we failed to notice two items in that speech, to wit: the "effective handling" which Mr. Meares gave Gen. McKay's voting against an amendment to the Appropriation bill, requiring that articles for the use of Congress should be of American manufacture, and his (the General's) voting against the appropriation for improving New River. Now, as we have neither the "Journals of the House of Representatives," nor "the Debates in Congress" at our hand for reference, we are at present unable to say under what circumstances Gen. McKay gave the votes in point, if he gave them at all. We know that it he voted as the *Chronicle* says he did he had reasons of sound policy for so doing. We shall enquire into the matter, and place the result of our inquiry before our readers at a proper time.

We learn from the Charleston papers, of the 26th inst., that the Hon. John Campbell, the distinguished representative in the last Congress, from the Georgetown district, in South Carolina, died on the 20th inst. His death was sudden, and occasioned by Hemorrhage of the lungs.

The Orphean Family, THE CONCERTS.

This family, so celebrated for its musical talents, has been singing at the Masonic Hall for the three first nights of the week. We had heard a good deal of this gifted family before its arrival amongst us, through the Press, that medium through which we are compelled to form in advance our estimates of all candidates for popular favor. They fully came up to the idea we had conceived of them. Well, indeed, may they call themselves ORPHEANS. For, although they cannot, as the fabled Orpheus of old, lure the hills from their seats, and compel the rivers to stand still by the power of their strains, still they can perform almost as difficult a task. They can soothe the rugged wayward heart of man. The songs they sing, we believe were almost all composed expressly for themselves, and the music arranged with a view to the development of their own powers. They commanded good houses each night, and what must be more gratifying to them still, their auditors were enthusiastic in their plaudits. They will visit New Berne next, we understand, and if we have not formed a wrong estimate of the taste of the citizens of that place they will meet with ample patronage.

Singular Insurance.

In glancing over an exchange paper, we find it stated that, on investigation, the amount of crimes, of various kinds, committed in any one city is about the same, year compared with year, over any given extent of time. That, for instance, take the city of New York, and over say a space of seven years the number of times in which any given crime, petty larceny, for instance, will be committed, is about as large one year as another, supposing the number of inhabitants to continue the same. Upon the result of this examination the writer goes on to say, that a company has actually gone into operation in London, which, for a stipulated premium, insures the integrity and trustworthiness of clerks, and other agents, so that, now-a-days, they calculate the chances of a man's honesty, as they would the probabilities of his living to a certain day or year. Another still more singular species of insurance is described in the New York Mirror. The article is translated from a French paper, and says that a company exists both in London and Paris, which, for a certain annual sum, will insure a man against the unhappy consequences which flow from the introduction of jealousy into the domestic circle. What will we have next?

British Influence.

Most of our readers who paid any attention to the incidents of the recent presidential campaign, remember with what consummate effrontery, the Federal presses charged that the Democratic party was aided by British gold and British influence. They may remember, too, that no sooner was one of these falsehoods nailed to the counter, by the vigilant sentinels on the out-works of Democracy, than another, still more grossly false and unblushing, was sprung upon Mr. Polk's friends, with a view of injuring and defeating the glorious cause of the people. The good sense and intelligence of the people, triumphed over all these fraudulent attempts of Federalism, once more to foist itself upon the country. But we only recur to these things of the past, for the purpose of shewing to what depths of hypocrisy and deception, the leaders of the *bona fide* British party, in the United States can descend, when a point is to be gained, and to contrast the real feelings and course of that party, with the hollow pretensions which it so often arrogates to itself. Look, for instance, at the course which the whig papers are pursuing on the Oregon question. Most of them chime in with their English brethren in pouring out the vials of condemnation upon the head of our Chief Magistrate, for boldly and fearlessly expressing his opinion, that the United States has a clear and indisputable title, to the whole of that Territory. They cannot, to save their lives, keep the cloven foot from peeping out.—But the following able and just article, from the Philadelphia Ledger, a neutral paper, expresses our ideas so well on this subject, that we will transfer it to our columns, instead of what we intended to say ourself:

This country has always contained a British party; a set of politicians, and a set of presses under their control, who have invariably opposed our own and supported the British Government, in all disputes between them. This party originates in the personal interests created by the commercial relations of the two countries. It is the growth of the English stock market and the English manufacturing interests. These two departments of trade send to our great cities, especially New York, a numerous corps of English commercial agents, who subscribe to and advertise in the commercial newspapers. Such newspapers insensibly fall under the influence of these English relations, and finally become English property, or pass under the control of English editors. Before and during the late war, the head quarters of this party were at Boston.—Some of its leaders were men of great talent and energy, which they exerted in the prosecution of measures which finally terrified their followers. The latter would not follow when they saw that they were marching against their country; and the leaders were never able to overcome the popular odium imposed on them by their violent measures. The direct tendency, and ever avowed object of these measures was to embarrass the Federal Government, first in its negotiations, and finally in the war which it was compelled to declare against the British; and during the prosecution of the war, these leaders rejoiced, through their presses, at every advantage obtained by the enemy. Through their presses, they denounced the war as unjust, as a war which a moral people could not conscientiously support with their money or their arms, in whose victories a moral people could not rejoice.—And through other agencies, they endeavored to facilitate the military operations of the ene-

my against their own country. Among these agencies we may mention the celebrated blue lights, which were always burned as a signal to the enemy, whenever Commodore Decatur, then blockaded with his squadron in New London, made arrangements for escaping at night. All his attempts to escape the blockading squadron were defeated by these treasonable contrivances. Traitors directly aided the enemy and factious politicians openly encouraged factious opposition to the government.

The revolutions of trade have transferred the head-quarters of this British party from Boston to New York; and there it now exhibits as much opposition to our own country, as much partiality for British interests, as few scruples in seeking its ends, as it did in Boston during the war.

Of this we offer an instance in the following quotation from a "leading article" which recently appeared in one of its presses. The editor, in quoting an extract from Mr. Peel's speech in the British House of Commons, the bill providing for a grant to Maynooth College, says that it exhibits "a determination to maintain the rights of Britain, so needlessly threatened with invasion by the inaugural of Mr. Polk." This remark indicates the same treasonable spirit that produced the "blue lights," and other proceedings of the late war, to which we have just alluded; and should another war ensue, we predict that it would be followed by treasonable action; for we assume as an axiom in political ethics, that those whose moral sense cannot restrain them from talking treason, will always do it under a favorable opportunity and an adequate personal motive. With any British party in this country, treason will always be a natural growth.

The rights of Britain! This expression concedes that Britain has territorial rights in Oregon, and therefore concedes the whole ground. The American doctrine upon the subject is that Britain never had any territorial rights on the western coast of North America; that every such right to it was originally Spanish, French or Russian; that all which was Spanish below latitude 43° North, became and is now Mexican, without ever having been British; that all between latitude 42° and 49° North, was French and Spanish alternately, and became and is now American, without ever having been British; that all between latitude 49° and 54° 40' was Spanish, and became and is now American, without ever having been British; that all above latitude 54° 40', is and long has been Russian, without ever having been British. And in the face of all this historical evidence, a British journal in an American city talks about British rights in Oregon! And these rights were needlessly threatened with invasion by the President in his inaugural address! This is saying that our chief magistrate, under the solemn assumption of his high duties, insults justice with a threat of wrong against an innocent and injured nation! We are not strangers to the audacious libels upon our country and its authorities, which frequently appear in the British presses in New York. But this attempt to change the positions of the two governments, to make ours the reckless, unconscionable invader of another's rights, and the British the injured party defending its own, and all because our chief magistrate, as in duty bound, announced his determination to maintain our national rights against a claim no better than that of a highwayman, shows a degree of effrontery in political wickedness which we were hardly prepared to expect, even in these British partisan presses.

The following is from the pen of a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. As it relates to a region of our own State, and treats of matters in which our readers, one and all, take an interest we transfer it to our columns:

"The first thing of interest in Charlotte is the rebuilding of the mint under the directions of J. W. Colwell, Esq., who has contracted with Mr. H. C. Owens for the sum of \$20,000, who has recently completed the Court House and Jail in that place, giving entire satisfaction to the Committee of inspectors appointed to examine the same; thus giving evidence of his skill and ability to do ample justice to the Government in rebuilding the mint. While in Charlotte, partaking of the friendly hospitalities of the warm-hearted Southerners, and learning that I was within eleven miles of the birth-place of President Polk, being desirous to visit the spot of the birth of a man no one seemed to know prior to the late election, I was kindly conveyed there by Major Davidson of Charlotte, who pointed out as we were passing, much of interest connected with the events of the Revolution among those of special interest was the house where General Washington addressed the citizens of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina; also, the residence of Col. Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of the President, who was wantonly traduced and represented as a Tory of the Revolution during the late contest. Col. Sloan, of the above county, pronounced this a base fabrication, as his father fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for Liberty in the days of '75 and '76. "While in Mecklenburg, being acquainted with some of the relations of President Polk, and they understanding that I would return to the District, requested that I should wait upon the President with their respects. Arriving in Washington, and making my wants known to the page, that I was not seeking office, I was promptly admitted to the presence of the President. I found him all that report had said of him—affable, courteous and urbane in his manners—all that could be desired from a gentleman filling so dignified a station. The fact is, Messrs. Editors, that I heard but one individual who said ought against the measures pursued by the President, and the Merchants, as far as I was able to ascertain, who were formerly in favor of a United States Bank, have become thoroughly convinced from the wholesome condition of the currency, and the precious metals that are in the country, that they can get along without it.

"While in Mecklenburg, and not far from Charlotte, I was informed that one acre of land was sold for \$5,000, for mining purposes. Such is the value of land in that section of country. "I shall leave with you in a few days specimens of gold ore, some in its natural state when taken from that mine, and some in the bar ready for coining. A. H."

Fire at Savannah.—Savannah was visited by another fire, on the 25th inst. The correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says, the loss of property was considerable, and that the city was in imminent danger of being the scene of an almost total conflagration.

Division of the M. E. Church.—The Baltimore Sun says: The vote in the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to rescind the restrictive rule, so that the property of the Church may be divided, is lost—the requisite number not having voted in the affirmative. If the delegates of the Southern Conference, assembled in Convention at Louisville, should now separate, says the New York Mirror, they could claim none of the joint property of the Church. The law would undoubtedly consider them as separatists.

Though the human heart be ever so strong, let but a worm creep in, he will gnaw at its roots till he has destroyed it.

Religious.

The following will show our readers the final action with the Southern Methodists have taken, on the difficulties pending between themselves and their Northern brethren, for some time past.

From the Louisville Journal.

Methodist Episcopal Convention. SATURDAY, May 17. The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Andrew in the chair. The usual religious services conducted by the Rev. J. Boucher.

Dr. Bascom presented a communication from Frankfort, Ky., relative to establishing a paper in that place, which was, on motion, referred to the committee on the book concern. On motion of J. Early, the report of the committee on Organization was called up, and the first resolution read, which is as follows:

Be it resolved by the delegates of the several annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the slaveholding States, in general convention assembled, That is right, expedient, and necessary, to erect the annual conferences, represented in this convention, into a distinct ecclesiastical connection, separate from the jurisdiction of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as at present constituted; and accordingly, we, the delegates of the said annual conferences, acting under the provisional plan of separation adopted by the general conference of 1844, do solemnly declare the jurisdiction hitherto exercised over said annual conferences, by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, entirely dissolved; and that said annual conferences shall be, and they hereby are constituted a separate ecclesiastical connection, under the provisional plan of separation aforesaid, and based upon the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comprehending the doctrines, and entire moral, ecclesiastical and economical rules and regulations of said discipline, except only in so far as verbal alterations may be necessary to a distinct organization, and to be known by the style and title of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Mr. Early then moved its adoption. Mr. Lee moved that the ayes and noes be taken, which was concurred in, and the vote stood:—ayes 94, nays 3.

The second resolution, which is as follows, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Crowder, was adopted:

Resolved, That while we cannot abandon or compromise the principles of action, upon which we proceed to a separate organization in the South, nevertheless cherishing a sincere desire to maintain christian union and fraternal intercourse with the church North, we shall always be ready, kindly and respectfully, to entertain and duly and carefully consider any proposition or plan, having for its object, the union of the two great bodies in the North and South, whether such proposed union be jurisdictional or connective.

Ayes 97, noes none. Mr. Early presented a further report from the committee on organization, which is as follows:

Resolved, That this convention request the Bishops, presiding at the ensuing sessions of the border conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to incorporate into the aforesaid conferences, any societies or stations adjoining the line of division, provided such societies or stations, by a majority of the members according to the provisions of the plan of separation, as adopted by the late general conference, request such an arrangement.

Resolved, That answer second, of third section, chapter first, of the book of Discipline, be so altered and amended, as to read as follows:

The general conference shall meet on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1846, in the town of Petersburg, Virginia, and thenceforward in the month of April or May, once in four years successively, and in such place and on such day, as shall be fixed up by the preceding general conference, &c.

Resolved further, That the first answer in the same chapter be altered, by striking out the word twenty-one and inserting in its place the word fourteen. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN EARLY, Ch'n.

N. C. EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The 29th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of N. Carolina was held in this town since our last, commencing on Wednesday and closing on Monday morning. The Bishop, and a very respectable number of Clerical and Lay Delegates were present. The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by perfect kindness, and the opportunity of extending hospitality to friends from other parts of the State, was as great a source of enjoyment to the hosts as it appeared to be the guests. Such meetings, extending the knowledge of each other by persons residing in different and distant parts of the State, and producing a fraternal feeling between members of the same Church and citizens of the same State and country, are not to be despised for their influence either upon the religion or the patriotism of those who attend them.

No business of special importance required the action of the Convention. The Parochial Reports showed about the usual advancement of the Church in numbers. The number of Ministers in the Diocese is 34. The number of Congregations is 55. The number of Communicants 1829. Of Baptisms during the past year 340. Of Confirmations 212, exclusive of 26 confirmed at this place on Sunday. On the same day, one person was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons; and two Deacons were ordained Priests.

The next Convention was appointed to be held at Hillsborough, on the last Wednesday of May, 1846.

Edward L. Winslow was re-elected Secretary, and John W. Wright, Treasurer, of the Convention.

The Rev. Professor Green, the Rev. Dr. Mason, and the Rev. Mr. Snedens, with Dr. Simmons, J. Baker and Mr. John S. Eaton were chosen to constitute the Standing Committee for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Mr. Buxton and the Rev. Dr. Mason, with Messrs. J. W. Wright, C. T. Haigh and C. P. Mallett were chosen to constitute the Missionary Committee.

The Religious Services each day during the Convention were exceedingly impressive, and attended by very large congregations. Fayetteville Observer.

"Father, what kind of a thing is a tapin?" "A tapin!"

"Yes, the papers say that a duel is on tapin. Is it a table, or what?"

"Or what, I guess. Don't ask any more questions."

"Pa, what do potatoes have eyes for?" "So they can see how to grow." "Beans don't have, and they grow." "Yes, but they grow wrong end up."

It is said that Mr. Cushing on being asked to dine with Mandarin Lin, discovered on the table something of which he ate exorbitantly, thinking it to be duck. Not speaking Chinese, and wanting to know what it was, he pointed to it after he had finished, saying to his host interrogatively "Quack, quack, quack!" The Mandarin, with equal bewilderment, replied with a shake of his head, "Bow, wow, waw." Mr. Cushing's feelings can be imagined.